***Original Research Article***

**Effect of Rice beer and Phyto-ingredients on Microbiological qualities of vacuum and aerobically packaged Marinated Duck Meat**

**Abstract:**This research was carried out to investigate the effect of incorporating rice beer and phyto-ingredients on the microbiological qualities of vacuum packaged marinated duck meat. Ducks aged between 9 and 12 months were procured from a local market and hygienically slaughtered and dressed. Five batches of marinated duck meat were prepared, each consisting of four different treatments. Following slaughter and dressing, the ducks were marinated using four altered formulations: a control group (meat + spice paste), T1 (meat + rice beer + spice paste), T2 (meat+ phyto-ingredients + spice paste), and T3 (meat + rice beer + phyto-ingredients + spice paste). These marinated meat samples were then vacuum-packaged and stored under refrigeration for24 hours. Subsequent quality assessments were carried out on the samples at 5 days intervals for the vacuum-packed samples.The microbiological quality studies revealed that there is a significant increase (*P*<0.01) in control samples compared to treated samples during the entire storage periods in both the packaging systems, whereas, total psychrophilic count could not be detected on 1stand 5th day of storage in vacuum packaging but on 10th and 15th day it increases in the storage periods. Similarly for aerobically packaging systems, Total viable mesophilic plate count (TVMPC) were not detected on 1st day of storage but on 3rd, 5th and 7th day of storage it increases in the storage periods. The yeast and mould count and *Coliform* count were absent in all the storage periods in both the packaging systems. The sulphite reducing *Clostridial* organisms and *Salmonella* were also found to be absent in all the samples for both the packaging systems.

**Key words**: Meat, Marination, Phyto-ingredients, Fermented beverages

**1. Introduction**: Meat, the muscle tissue of slaughtered food animals is composed of water, proteins, lipids, minerals and a small proportion of carbohydrates and vitamin B complex. Meat plays a vital role in the human diet by providing all essential nutrients needed for growth and sustenance. Meat and meat products are a significant source of protein with high biological value and the primary source of some essential fats, minerals and soluble vitamins. These components have a specific function to our body. The excellent digestibility and well balanced composition of essential amino acids also make the meat a universally acceptable food commodity. Meat in India can be produced from the recognized domesticated meat animals and poultry. Poultry meat contributes about 50% of the total meat production, thus, poultry meat is considered to be an important meat producing animal species in India. Duck within the broader term of poultry produce second highest quantity of poultry meat. Out of total 851.81 million tonnes of poultry meat in India. Duck meat constitutes around 10% in India.

Duck elevating is a profitable avocation among the poultry farmers of Assam. It plays a vital role in the socio-financial upliftment of rural poor of Assam and other states located in the coastal regions of India. The peculiar agro-climatic condition with marshy and waterlogged areas prevailing throughout the static provides a vary congenial environment for rearing duck in Assam (Kalita *et al*., 2009). Out of seven distinct popular varieties namely Khaki Campbell, Nageswari, White Pekin, Muscovy, Charachemballi, Rajhanh and Pati, Pati(*Anas platyrhynchos domesticus* )duck whichonce considered as a non descript indigenous duck is recently recognized as a new breed in Assam which constitutes about 85.6% of total duck population in Assam ( Islam *et al*., 2002).

Duck meat which falls in between the red and white meat contains higher red fibre in breast and leg parts compared to chicken. It also contains high level of phospholipids, monounsaturated fatty acids especially oleic and linoleic acids (George *et al*., 2014) which constitutes about 60% of total fatty acids. Thus, consumption of duck meat is gaining more attention because of its status of intermediate category of meat. Duck meat although a popular animal food in Assam, however, its consumption pattern is still traditional and not many processed duck meat products are available in market when compared to chicken.

Marination is a step with inside the pre remedy of a huge variety of meals merchandise. In the case of meat, it quickens the manner of maturation and it softens and tenderizes the meat and provides particular flavour to the very last product. This is feasible with the aid of using which includes acidic additives withinside the marinade which loosens the shape of the meat. Marination reasons extensive degradation of structural proteins of the beef tissue, e.g., heavy chains of myosin, hastens the discharge of lysosomal enzymes into the cytosol, will increase the proteolysis of cathepsin, and reduces the warmth balance of perimysial collagen (elevated quantity of collagen to gelatin conversion at low pH all through cooking). Marination has been used to enhance the tenderness, juiciness, flavour, colour, and cooking yield of meat and hen (Guerrero Legarreta and Hui, 2010).

Fermented beverages which incorporate alcohol and natural acids can be an awesome supply for renovation of ingredients which includes meat. Studies associated with use of wine and beer in improvement of processed meat merchandise is to be in famous press (Hazarika *et al*., 2003). Traditional rice beer of North-east India is an integral part of tribal life-style connected culturally and religiously with them. The technique they use is located to be precise in lots of senses from the relaxation of the world. The strong point now no longer most effective lies withinside the starter way of life preparation, that is the top supply of yeast however additionally withinside the different elements like indigenous plant species and rice types used as substrate ensuing version in flavour and aroma. Rice beer is crafted from the fermentation of rice starch that has been transformed to sugars. Microbes are the supply of enzymes that convert the starches to sugar.

Natural antioxidants are group of substances when present at low concentrations, in relation to oxidizable substrates, significantly inhibit or delay oxidative processes, while often being oxidized themselves. Meat quality can be improved by incorporating natural antioxidants to animal diets, adding these compounds onto the meat surface, or using active packaging. The use of antioxidants in food products is controlled by regulatory laws of a country or international standards (Karre *et al*., 2013). Hence, the present meat technologists extracted new natural antioxidants from spices and herbs which are the best alternative to synthetics.

Please some objectives of the present investigation in one or two sentences

**2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**2.1 Duck:**

Pati Duck of the age group of 9-12 months, irrespective of their sexes, were procured from the local Beltola market of Guwahati city. The ducks were slaughtered in a semi-mechanized poultry dressing unit of the Department of Livestock Products Technology and appropriately dressed hygienically. After slaughter, the carcasses were packed in medium-density food-grade polythene bags and kept in a refrigerator at 4±1ºC until further use.

**2.2 Collection of indigenous rice beer**

Locally made rice beer was collected from the Bodo community and prepared at the Amtola village, Raha, District Nagaon. The rice beer is known as "Jou" in the local Bodo language. Glutinous Rice (Bora saul) is boiled first, then cooled and allowed to dry up partially. A mixed starter culture containing dry cake, locally known as "Angkhu", is added to rice, mixed properly, and kept overnight at room temperature. The rice mix is then kept in earthen pots with little water for 3-4 days at room temperature for fermentation. The peculiar "alcoholic" smell indicates the ripening of the mixture. The semi-liquid "alcoholic mass" is filtered to get the liquor called "Rice beer" in this work. Rice beer is bottled in an air-tight amber-coloured glass bottle, brought to the laboratory, and stored at refrigeration temperature until further use.

**2.3 Collection of spices**

Good quality spices (Cumin, Coriander, Turmeric, Black pepper, Paprika) were collected from the local market, washed, and dried. The spices were made into powder using a conventional grinder mixer and packed in food-grade MDPE packets at room temperature until use.

**2.4 Collection of condiments**

Fresh condiments (Garlic and Ginger) were collected from the local markets. Raw condiments were washed, cut into small pieces, and ground into a paste using a conventional grinder mixer. The paste was collected in a beaker and stored in a refrigerator at 4±1ºC until use.

**2.5 Marination and packaging of meat samples**

The wholesale breast cut was used for the present study. The cut was separated from the whole duck carcass. Marinades were prepared and applied to the breast meat samples. The marinated meat samples were then grouped as follows:

Control: Meat + Spice paste.

Treatment 1: Meat + rice beer+ Spice paste.

Treatment 2: Meat + Phyto-ingredients+ Spice paste.

Treatment 3: Meat + Rice beer+ Phyto-ingredients + Spice paste.

**TABLE 1. MARINATION WAS DONE AS PER FOLLOWING FORMULATIONS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SL. No.** | **Ingredients** | **Control** | **Treatment 1** | **Treatment 2** | **Treatment 3** |
| 1. | Duck Breast meat | 93% | 90% | 88% | 85% |
| 2. | Assamese rice beer | - | 3% | - | 3% |
| 3. | Phyto-ingredients (Tea extract, Pomegranate, Lemon, Bamboo shoot extract) | - | - | 5% | 5% |
| 4. | Salt | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| 5. | Sodium tripolyphosphate | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| 6. | Spices (Cumin, Coriander, Turmeric, Black pepper, Paprika) | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| 7. | Condiments (Garlic, Ginger) | 3.5% | 3.5% | 3.5% | 3.5% |
|  | **Total** | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

**2.6 Packaging**

The marinated samples were vacuum and aerobically packed. The packets were marked and stored at refrigeration temperature (4±1ºC) for 24 hours. After this period, the samples were subjected to various quality assessments. Proximate composition, texture profile, colour profile and sensory evaluation were analyzed in bit longer intervals of 1st, 5th, 10th and 15th days for vacuum-packed samples.

**3. MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY**

**3.1. Total viable mesophilic plate count (TVMPC)**

Enumeration of total viable plate count of the treated samples were done in standard plate count agar medium, pH 7.0±0.1by following pour plate technique as described by AOAC (2005). The plates were incubated at 37ºC for up to 72 h.

**3..2. Total psychrophilic count**

The same method of plating and counting as done for mesophilic counts was also followed for psychrophilic counts. The plates were incubated at 6±1ºC for 3 days and then colonies were counted as described by AOAC (2005).

**3.3. Coliform count**

Coliform counts of the meat samples were made at similar time intervals as that of the total viable counts by inoculating the appropriate dilution of the sample on Endo Agar Base pH 7.4 ± 0.1 and on incubating at 37ºC up to 24-72h (AOAC, 2005). Counting was done by using a bacteriological colony counter and their numbers were counted and expressed as log10 cfu/g of sample.

**3.4. Yeast and mould counts**

Yeast and moulds counts of the meat samples was done as per the method of AOAC (2005) using potato dextrose agar medium.

**3.5. Presence or absence test for *Staphylococcus aureus***

Enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus* of the treated samples was done in Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA) medium, pH 7.4 ± 0.2 by following pour plate technique

**3.6. Presence or absence test for Sulphide reducing *Clostridia* organisms**

Enumeration of sulphide-reducing *Clostridia* was done by following the method as described by AOAC (2005).

**3.7. Presence or absence test for *Salmonella* organisms**

Enumeration of *Salmonella* was done by following the method as described by AOAC (2005).

**4. Results and Discussion**

**4.1. Total viable mesophilic counts**

**4.1.1 Vacuum packaged products**

The result of the TVMC of marinated duck meat on different storage periods at refrigeration temperature for vacuum packaged samples is presented in Table2.

**TABLE 2: EFFECT OF RICE BEER AND PHYTO-INGREDIENTS OF MARINATED VACUUM PACKAGED DUCK MEAT ON TOTAL VIABLE MESOPHILIC BACTERIAL COUNT (log10 cfu/gm) (MEAN ± SE) AT REFRIGERATION TEMPERATURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Storage periods in days** | **Treatment groups** |
| **C** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** |
| 1 | 4.62±0.00Aa | 4.54±0.01Ab | 4.18±0.01Ac | 4.05±0.02Ad |
| 5 | 5.22±0.01Ba | 5.09±0.02Bb | 3.63±0.01Bc | 3.19±0.01Bd |
| 10 | 5.48±0.01Ca | 5.33±0.03Cb | 3.80±0.01Cc | 3.70±0.01Cd |
| 15 | 5.80±0.02Da | 5.62±0.00Db | 4.25±0.01Dc | 4.04±0.01Ad |

 n=5

Means with different superscripts within a column (capital letters) and within a row (small letter) differ significantly

It was observed that the TVMC showed significantly increasing trend (*P*<0.01) both in control and treated samples on progression of storage periods at refrigeration temperature. It was also observed that the treatment 2 and 3 samples recorded lowest TVMC than those of Treatment 1 and control samples. This might be attributed to the antimicrobial effect of phyto-extracts used in the experimental samples (Hijazeen, 2022). A similar increasing trend in total mesophilic plate count during the storage periods were also recorded by Reddy *et al*. (2017). Nath *et al*. (2016) in chicken meat sausages and Lishianawati *et al.* (2021) in black garlic added duck nuggets. Gogoi *et al*. (2020) also recorded increasing trend in total mesophilic plate count during the storage days in pork nugget incorporated with natural antioxidants.

**4.1.2 Aerobic packaging method**

The result of the TVMC of marinated duck meat samples on different storage periods at refrigeration temperature for aerobically packaged samples are presented in Table 3 .

**Table 3:EFFECT OF RICE BEER AND PHYTO-INGREDIENTS OF MARINATED AEROBICALLY PACKAGED DUCK MEAT ON TOTAL MESOPHILIC BACTERIAL COUNTS (log10cfu/gm) (MEAN ±SE) AT REFRIGERATION TEMPERATURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Storage periods in days** | **Treatment groups** |
| **C** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** |
| 1 | 4.70±0.01Aa | 4.62±0.01Ab | 4.34±0.02Ac | 4.15±0.02Ad |
| 3 | 5.32±0.01Ba | 5.18±0.01Bb | 3.77±0.03Bc | 3.21±0.02Bb |
| 5 | 5.55±0.02Ca | 5.46±0.02Cb | 3.87±0.01Cc | 3.76±0.02Cd |
| 7 | 5.94±0.01Da | 5.77±0.02Db | 4.38±0.02Dc | 4.16±0.02Dd |

n=5

Different superscripts within a column (capital letters) and within a row (small letter) differ significantly

Similar trend in gradual increase of bacterial loads were also observed like that of vacuum packaging method. Similar reasons of bacteriostatic / bacteriocidal effect could also be attributed for aerobically packaged samples. The vacuum packaged samples recorded significantly lower (*P*<0.01) TVMC counts than its aerobic counterparts throughout the storage period. Absence of air in the vacuum packaged samples might have inhibited the growth of aerobic bacterial resulting in lower TVMC. Thus, Vacuum packaging system for marinated duck meat product during storage period may be a better option for packaging of meat.

**4.2Yeast and Mould count**

Yeast and mould count were not detected in any of the samples included in the present study are presented in Table 4. This might be due to the adoption of hygienic processing practices. The results were in agreement with the reports of Reddy *et al.* (2017) who carried out their studies in chicken meat patties, Chandralekha (2010) in refrigerated chicken meat balls added with natural and synthethic antioxidants.

**4.3Coliform counts**

 Coliform counts not detected throughout the study period in all the treated samples are presented in Table 4. It reflects the strict hygienic conditions followed during their preparation of samples as well as high treatment employed during the cooking process (Kumar and Sharma, 2004), observations were also reported by Banon *et al*. (2007) in refrigerated low sulphite beef patties added with ascorbate, green tea and grape seed extracts.

**4.4. Presence or absence of *Staphylococcus* organisms*.***

Staphylococci were found to be absent in all the control and treated samples throughout the storage period are presented in Table 4. The absence of Staphylococci count might be attributed to hygienic handling and processing of the product. Antimicrobial and antifungal activity of phyto-ingredients (Gupta *et al.* 2004), cooking time and temperature combination employed and packaging methods followed. Similar findings were also reported by (Gogoi *et al.* 2020) on pork nuggets by using different humectants and antioxidants.

**4.5. Presence or absence of *Sulphite reducing clostridial* organisms**

Sulphite reducing clostridium counts not detected through out the study period in all the treated samples are presented in Table 4. It reflects the strict hygienic conditions followed by antimicrobial activity of the phyto-ingredients (Reddy *et al*. 2017).

**4.6. Presence or absence of *Salmonella* organisms**

The absence of Salmonella count were found to be absent in all the control and treated samples throughout the storage periods are presented in Table 4. The absence of salmonella count might be attributed to hygienic processing, packaging and antimicrobial activity of phyto-ingredients (Gupta *et al.*, 2004; Reddy *et al.,* 2017).

**TABLE 4: EFFECT OF PACKAGING METHODS ON YEAST AND MOULD COUNTS (CFU PER GRAM), *COLIFORM* COUNTS (MPN/GRAM) AND PRESECE OR ABSENCE OF *STAPHYLOCOCCUS* ORGANISMS, *SALMONELLA* , SULPHITE REDUCING *CLOSTRIDIAL* ORGANISMS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Microbiological parameters** | Not detected in any of the treated samples in entire storage period at refrigeration temperature. |
| *Yeast and Mold Count* |
| *Coliform count* |
| *Staphylococcus aureus* |
| *Salmonella*  |
| *Sulphite reducing clostridia* |

**4.7. Total viable psychrophillic count**

**4.7. 1. Vacuum packaging products**

The mean values of TVPBC of marinated duck meat samples for both the control and treated samples of vacuum packaged samples at different storage period are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: EFFECT OF RICE BEER AND PHYTO-INGREDIENTS OF MARINATED VACUUM PACKAGED DUCK MEAT ON TOTAL PSYCHROPHILIC BACTERIAL COUNTS (log10cfu/gm) (MEAN ± SE) AT REFRIGERATION TEMPERATURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Storage periods in days** | **Treatment groups** |
| **C** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** |
| 1 | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 5 | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 10 | 1.74±0.02Aa | 1.63±0.01Ab | 1.56±0.01Ab | 1.56±0.09Ab |
| 15 | 2.73±0.02Ba | 2.64±0.01Ba | 2.53±0.01Bb | 2.43±0.01Bc |

n=5, ND= Not Detected,

Different superscripts within a column (capital letters) and within a row (small letter) differ significantly.

In the present study TVPBC for all the control and treated samples were not detected on 1th to 5th day of storage for vacuum packaging. This might be due to the absence of oxygen which discouraged the growth of aerobic psychrophilic bacteria and there was a gradual increase in the count of viable psychrophilic microorganisims with the increase in the storage period. It might be due to growth and multiplication of psychrophilic organisms which comes in contact during handling and storage. The present findings may be corroborated well with the reports of Biswas *et al.* (2011) who also reported significant increase in TVPBC of duck patties with increase in storage period. There results were in agreement with Cholan (2008) in low fat chicken nuggets, Chandralekha (2010) in refrigerated chicken meat balls added with natural and synthetic antioxidants.

 **4.7.2. Aerobically packaged products**

The mean values of TVPBC of marinated duck breast meat samples for both the control and treated samples of aerobically packed samples at different storage period are presented in Table 6. Similar trend for increasing order in TVPBC during storage period was observed like that of vacuum packaging method. Similar reasons as mentioned in vacuum packaging method of increasing the TVPBC in duck meat products could also be attributed for aerobically packaging method.

**Table 6: EFFECT OF RICE BEER AND PHYTO-INGREDIENTS ON TOTAL PSYCHROPHILIC BACTERIAL COUNTS (log10cfu/gm) OF MARINATED AEROBICALLY PACKAGED DUCK MEAT (MEAN ± SE) AT REFRIGERATION TEMPERATURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Storage periods in days** | **Treatment groups** |
| **C** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** |
| 1 | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 3 | 1.64±0.01Aa | 1.45±0.01Ab | 1.35±0.01Ac | 1.23±0.00Ad |
| 5 | 1.87±0.02Ba | 1.72±0.01Bb | 1.70±0.01Bb | 1.64±0.01Bc |
| 7 | 2.96±0.01Ca | 2.77±0.01Bb | 2.63±0.01Cc | 2.53±0.02Cd |

 n=5, ND= Not Detected

Different superscripts within a column (capital letters) and within a row (small letter) differ significantly

**5. Conclusion**

A study was conducted to evaluate the effect ofrice beer and phyto-ingredients on microbiological qualities of vacuum packaged duck meat products. The rice beer and phyto-ingredients selected for the study were incorporated in various marinating combinations into four different treatments *viz.*, Control (Meat and spice paste), Treatment 1 (Rice beer and spice paste), Treatment 2 (phyto-ingredients and spice paste), Treatment 3 (Rice beer, phyto-ingredients and spice paste). It was clearly observed that the marinade prepared combining all the ingredients had significant effect on improving microbiological quality of duck meat products. The shelf life could be extended up to 7 days by aerobic packaging and up to 15 days by vacuum packaging method at refrigeration temperature.

**6. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial organization regarding the material discussed in the manuscript.

**8. REFERENCES:**

1. AOAC (2005). Official methods of analysis of AOAC international, 18th edn., WashingtonD.C.

2. Banon, S.; Diaz, P.; Rodriguez, M.; Garrido, M. D. and Price, A. (2007). Ascorbate, green tea and grape seed extracts increase the shelf life of low sulphite beef patties. *Meat Science,***77**(4): 626-633.

3. Biswas, S.; Chakraborty, A.; Patra, G. and Dhargupta, A. (2011). Quality and acceptability of duck patties stored at ambient and refrigeration temperature. *International Journal of Livestock Prod*., **2**(1):1-6.

4. Chandralekha, S.; Babu, A.J.; Moorthy, P.R.S and Karthikeyen, B. (2010). Studies on the effect of pomegranate rind powder extract as natural antiocidant in chicken meat balls during refrigerated storage. *Journal of Advanced Veterinary Research,***2** : **107**-112.

5. Cholan, P. (2008). Effect of fat replacers on the quality and storage stability of low-fat chicken nuggets. M.V.Sc Thesis, Rajiv Gandhi College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pondicherry University, Puducherry.

6. George, T.G.; Nayar, R. and Cyriac, S. (2014). Comparison of meat quality characteristics of Vigova super M and Kuttanad ducks. *IIJR*, **3**(7):15-17.

7. Gogoi, P. (2020). Quality Evaluation and shelf life studies of pork nuggets prepared by using different humectants and antioxidants. Ph.D. Thesis, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati.

8. Guerrero-Legarreta, I. and Hui, Y.H. (2010). Handbook of Poultry Science and Technology. Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, NJ, USA.

9. Gupta, R.; Gupta, N. and Rathi, P. (2004). Bacterial lipases ; an overview of production, purification and biochemical properties. *Appl. Microbiol. Boiotechnol*., **64**:763-781.

10. Hazarika, P.; Tripathi, Y.C. and Zhasa, N.N. (2003). Indigenous and Traditional Agro-forestry in Assam. In: B.P Bhatt, K.M. Bujarbaruah, Y.P. Sharma and Patiram (Eds.) *Proc. National Seminar on Approaches for Increasing Agricultural Productivity in Hill and Mountain Eco-System*, ICAR Research complex for NEH region, Umium, Meghalaya, pp 149-152.

11. Hijazeen, M.A.I. (2022). Anti-bacterial effect of *Rosamarinus officinalis* Linn. extract and *Origanum syriacum* L., essential oil on survival and growth of total aerobic bacteria ans staphylococcus aureus using cooked chicken meat. *IIN*, 0101-2061.

12. Islam, R.; Mahanta, J.D.; Barua, N. and Zaman, G. (2002). Duck farming in North eastern india (Assam). *World’s Poultry Science Journal*, **58**(4):567-572.

13. Kalita, N.; Barua, N.; Bhuyan, J. and Chidananda, B.L. (2009). Present status of duck farming in Assam. In: Proceeding of IV world waterfowl conference, Thrissur, Kerala, India, pp. 359-363.

14. Karre, L.; Lopez, K. and Getty, J.K. (2013). Natural antioxidants in meat and poultry products. *International Journal of Meat Sci*., **94**(2):l220-227.

15. Kumar, L. and Sharma, B.D. (2004). Assessment of storage stability of cooked low fat buffalo meat balls in low-fat gravy. *Journal of Applied Animal Research,*Vol.**26**.

16. Lishianawati, T.U.; Yusiati, L.M. and Jamhari, J. (2021). Antioxidants effects of black garlic powder on spent duck meat nugget quality during storage. *Food Sci. & Tech*., **10**:159.

17. Nath, P.M.; Kumar, V.; Praveen, P.K and Ganguly, S. (2016). Effect of chicken skin,soy protein and olive oil on quality characteristics of chicken nuggets. *International Journal of Science Environmental Technol.,***5**(3):1574-1585

18. Reddy. D.M. (2017). Effect of green tea extract and BHA on chicken meat patties during refrigeration storage. *Research Journal of Chemical and Environmental Sciences*, **5**(2):l28-31.